AMENDMENT TO THE SPECIFICATION:

On page 5, after paragraph [0016], insert the following six paragraphs numbered [0016.1] through [0016.6]:

[0016.1] Figure 4 is a flowchart illustrating a procedure for controlling a motorized shade by transmitting intensity levels from a central processor according to the invention.

[0016.2] Figure 5 is a flowchart illustrating a procedure for storing preset intensity levels for a motorized shade according to the invention.

[0016.3] Figure 6 is a flowchart illustrating a procedure for controlling a motorized shade by transmitting a "set to preset" command from a central processor according to the invention.

[0016.4] Figure 7 is a flowchart illustrating a procedure for toggling the position of a motorized shade between two preset positions according to the invention.

[0016.5] Figure 8 is a flowchart illustrating a procedure for visually identifying a particular shade according to the invention.

[0016.6] Figure 9 is a flowchart illustrating a procedure for manually inputting serial numbers for motorized shades according to the invention.

On page 12, replace the paragraph numbered [0037] as follows:

[0037] A variety of methods may be used for control of the motorized shades 16 of a shade control network 12 by the integrated control system 10. As described above, the central processor 30 is preferably programmable for memory storage of preset intensity levels for the motorized shades 16 of the shade network 12. According to one method of control, the central processor 30 could be programmed to store in memory at the central processor the preset intensity levels for the dimmable loads 26 of the lighting system 14 and for the motorized shades 16 of the shade network 12. <u>Fig. 4 is a flowchart of a procedure 400 for control of a motorized shade 16 by transmitting intensity levels from the central processor 30 to the shade network 12.</u> In response to actuation of a shade preset actuator 38 of a keypad controller 32 <u>(at step 410)</u>, the central processor 30 transmits the preset intensity level to the shade network 12 <u>(at step 420)</u>.

The intensity level is received by the associated motorized shade 16 and converted to a shade position (at step 430). The motorized shade 16 then directs its EDU 18 to move the shade fabric to the shade position equivalent to the intensity level transmitted by the central processor 30 (at step 440).

Beginning on page 13, replace the paragraphs numbered [0039] through [0041] as follows:

[0039] Alternatively, the preset information could first be transmitted to the shade network 12, as part of programming of the integrated control system 10. As described above, the shade system 12 could be adapted to provide for memory storage capability at each motorized shade 16. Fig. 5 is a flowchart of a procedure 500 for storage of preset intensity levels by the shade network 12. Using the PC 44 having GUI software, a user could be prompted to enter desired preset intensity levels for the motorized shades 16 of the shade network 12 (at step 510). A database of preset intensities is then compiled by the GUI software of PC 44 (at step 520) and transmitted by the central processor 30 to the shade network 12 (at step 530) for storage in memory at each of the motorized shades 16 of the system 12 (at step 540).

[0040] Fig. 6 is a flowchart of a procedure 600 for control of a motorized shade 16 by transmitting a "set to preset" command from the central processor 30 to the shade network 12. According to this alternative method of control, subsequent actuation of a preset actuator 38 of a keypad controller 32 (at step 610) causes the central processor to transmit a "set to preset" command (at step 620). This differs from the above method (in Fig. 4) in which a signal representing the actual intensity level was transmitted to the shade network 12 by the central processor 30 based on database information stored in memory at the central processor 30. According to the present alternative control method, the "set to preset" command is transferred to the motorized shade 16 (at step 630) which accesses the database of information stored at the motorized shade to determine the intensity level associated with the "set to preset" command (at step 640). The motorized shade 16 then converts the intensity level to an equivalent shade position and directs its EDU 18 to move the shade fabric to the equivalent shade position (at step

650). Transmitting a "set to preset" command provides for reduction in the total communication time because the same "set to preset" command may be sent to the motorized shades rather than sending multiple signals to each motorized shade including the intensity level associated with the preset.

[0041] Although memory storage at each of the motorized shades 16 of the shade system 12 is preferred in the alternative control method described in the previous paragraph, it is not required. It is within the scope of the invention, for example, that the database of information that is compiled by the GUI software and delivered to the shade network 12 by the central processor 30 (at step 530 of Fig. 5) could, instead, be stored in one or more storage devices centrally located with respect to the shade network 12.

Beginning on page 14, replace the paragraphs numbered [0043] and [0044] as follows:

[0043] In lighting systems the first preset intensity level is typically set by default to zero and the second preset intensity level to a desired non-zero intensity. The states associated with the first and second preset intensity levels are, therefore, referred to as the "off" and "on" states. Fig. 7 is a flowchart of a procedure 700 for toggling the position of a motorized shade between two preset positions in response to an actuation of a shade preset actuator 38 (at step 710). In the integrated control system 10, the central processor 30 could be programmed to toggle a motorized shade 16 of a shade network 12 between first and second preset shade positions (at steps 730 and 740, respectively) depending on first and second states (at step 720) toggled by one of the shade preset actuators 38 of a keypad controller 32, for example. For the first, or "off" state, the central processor 30 could be programmed to set the associated shade position to a fully-opened shade position by default, or alternatively to a fully-closed shade position. The central processor 30 would then toggle the motorized shade 16 between the first shade position (*i.e.*, the default "off" shade position) and a second preset position stored in memory for the motorized shade 16 in response to actuation of the shade preset actuator 38. The ability to toggle between two preset positions may be desirable for a variety of reasons including, for example, privacy concerns, lighting factors, or facilitating view from a window.

[0044] The LEDs 42 adjacent the preset actuators 38 of the keypad controllers 32 provide for visual indication to a user regarding which of the first and second preset positions to which the associated motorized shade 16 is set. The integrated control system 10 could be arranged, for example, to turn the LEDs "on" and "off" (at steps 750 and 760), respectively, when the associated preset shade actuator 38 is in the "on" and "off" states.

Beginning on page 16, replace paragraph [0048] as follows:

[0048] The integrated control system 10 is programmed to address the motorized shades 16 of a shade network 12 to the system 10 such that a unique identifier is associated by the system 10 with each motorized shade 16 of the shade network 12. The above-described PC 44 having GUI interface can be used to facilitate addressing of the motorized shades 16 of a shade network 12 to the integrated control system 10 in accordance with the following methods. Fig. 8 is a flowchart of a procedure 800 for visually identifying a particular shade by the "wiggle" method. According to ~~one~~ this method, a user would enter a shade system addressing mode (at step 810) in the GUI software by actuation of a keystroke at the PC 44 or through a GUI selection prompted by the system 10. The central processor 30 would then direct the shade network 12 to raise and lower the shade fabric of one of the motorized shades 16 over a short distance (*i.e.*, to "wiggle" the shade fabric at step 820). The wiggling of the shade fabric provides a visual means of identifying a particular motorized shade within the shade system 12. The user is then prompted by the GUI software to indicate whether the wiggling shade is the particular shade to be addressed by selecting "yes" or "no" (at step 830). If "no" is selected by the user (at step 840), the central processor 30 directs the shade network 12 to "wiggle" the shade fabric of another motorized shade 16 of the network 12 (at step 850) and again prompt the user to select "yes" or "no" (at step 830). This procedure is repeated until the shade fabric of the desired motorized shade 16 is wiggled by the shade network 12 and "yes" is selected by the user (at step 840).

Beginning on page 18, replace paragraph [0051] as follows:

[0051] The above methods of uniquely identifying motorized shades 16 of the shade network 12 in a shade addressing programming mode are based on visual identification of a particular motorized shade 16. Alternatively, the motorized shades 16 of a shade network 12 could also be addressed to the integrated control system 10 based on the serial numbers for the motorized shades 16, which are unique to each motorized shade 16. <u>Fig. 9 is a flowchart of a procedure 900 for manual input of serial numbers of the motorized shades 16.</u> A user would be prompted by the GUI software to enter the serial number for each of the motorized shade 16 of a shade network 12 <u>(at step 910)</u>. After all of the serial numbers have been input into the computer 44, the GUI software then compiles the information to form a database of shade serial numbers <u>(at step 920)</u>. This database of information is then transmitted by the central processor 30 to the shade network 12 <u>(at step 930)</u>.